

IMPACT OF POPULATION EXPLOSION ON THE UNORGANIZED SECTOR: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CITY CORPORATION

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization, liberalization and globalisation have attracted people to live in the cities. High population explosion has encourage the employment opportunities of the people in the private unorganized sector. Government employment opportunities are available only to 2% of the population. All the professional employment opportunities and private organized sector employment opportunities in the formal sector are available only to the educated and certified and income group people. 93 percent of the workforce engages themselves in the unorganized informal sector for their livelihood. The state adds over 1.2 million people to its current population every year. The growth in the population creates scarcity in the employment opportunities, which in turn pulls the population in the unorganized sector. The study focuses on the impact of the population explosion on the people of unorganized sector with reference to Tiruchirappalli District.

KEYWORDS: *Population, Unorganized Sector & Impact of Population*

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1. INTRODUCTION

The high supply of population made the people as human resource, which would satisfy the demand of human needs in all the segments of the services and production. A major part of the population does not have time for thinking a life with the sophistication of education instead of finding a way for living. They engage themselves in the jobs available in the hotels, mechanic shops, providing hiring service of small and big vehicles, working in the construction sites, small and big institutions, employing themselves in the small businesses like selling the products and necessities in the streets, working as domestic workers etc. Continued growth of population is continued by growth in continuous consumption. High growth of population is with less wealthy class and low growth of population with highly wealthy class. Due to high population growth, a large no of people are working as unorganized workers due to disparity in literacy and lack of skill, training and technological development.

In a way, the growing population had yielded an increase in the supply chain enabling better access to the customers to meet the manufacturers. The unorganized sector is growing rapidly, pulling the population inside by occupying the space of the markets, bus stands, streets, grounds nearby the factories, industries, offices, educational institutions, where there is more crowd of population is available. Also, the growth of information technology sector made the youth depend on the street foods, on line readymade food, hyper malls. According to the National Commission for Enterprise in the Unorganized Sector, commissioned by the Arjun Sengupta Report (2007) on the Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihood in the Unorganized Sector, an overwhelming 836 million people in India live on a per capita consumption of less than Rs 20 a day and the workers in the

unorganized sector contribute 93 percent of the workforce. The growing population has gained the confidence of sustainability in the unorganized sector.

1.1 Objectives

- To understand the opinion of the respondents on the impact of population growth in the unorganised sector in Tiruchirappalli City Corporation.
- To understand the opinion of the respondents on the reasons for the growth of unorganized sector in Tiruchirappalli City Corporation.
- To bring out the opinion of the respondents on the Impact of growing unorganized sector on the society.
- To find out some measures taken by the government to organize the unorganized sector.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The growing population is unlimited, in which, 93 percent of the workforce belongs to the unorganized sector. A high percent of middle class and low class of income level workforce depend on the unorganized sector for their livelihood to avail a basic decent live and children's education. As the population grows the employment opportunities too grows in the unorganized sector to satisfy the needs of the growing population.

1.3 Methodology

The article studies the impact of the growing population in the unorganized sector with reference to the Tiruchirappalli City Corporation. Samples were collected from various parts of the City Corporation from the population available in the streets, malls, institutions, hotels, mechanic shops, construction sites, market, domestic workers etc as primary data. The secondary data been taken from the websites, journals, library, etc. The Likert's scale has been used for opinion of the respondents. The primary data obtained from 200 respondents and analysed with percentage analysis and Chi Square test.

1.4 Limitations

- The study is limited only to the respondents of Tiruchirappalli City Corporation.
- The study is confined to only to a sample size of 200 respondents.
- The study is restricted to the respondents view. Therefore, it does not cover any opinion from other side of district and state. The results of the study cannot be substantiated to the other areas of the district, state or country.

2. PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Tiruchirappalli city is governed by Municipal Corporation which comes under Tiruchirappalli Metropolitan Region. The city is located in Tamil Nadu state of India. As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Tiruchirappalli in 2011 is 847,387; of which male and female are 418,400 and 428,987, respectively. Although Tiruchirappalli city has population of 847,387; its urban / metropolitan population is 1,022,518 of which 507,632 are males and 514,886 are females. The city of Tiruchirappalli lies on the plains between the Shevaroy Hills to the north and the Palani Hills to the south and south-west. Tiruchirappalli is completely surrounded by agricultural fields. Densely populated industrial and residential areas have recently been built in the northern part of the city, and the southern edge also has residential areas). The older part of Tiruchirappalli, within the Rock fort, is unplanned and congested while the adjoining newer sections are

better executed. Many of the old houses in Srirangam were constructed according to the Shilpa Sastras, the canonical texts of Hindu temple architecture.

According to the statistics provided by the Sales tax office, Tiruchirappalli city has been divided into 10 divisions. Kothappar, Krishnasamudram, Manachanallur, Navalpattu, Pappankurichi, Pichandarkovil, Thiruverumbur, Thuvakudi, and Tiruchirappalli city are the places included in the Tiruchirappalli corporation. The Tiruchirappalli city being a big educational center, a center of business transaction and a developing center of focus for Information Technology companies is well knitted with the transport facilities. Comprising of customers of varied status in the recent years, the retail marketing has gained momentum in Tiruchirappalli city, meeting the needs of the customers under one roof. Comfortable shopping and work environment for customers and employees respectively. The departmental stores in Tiruchirappalli city have become life style centers often with products that speak to shoppers of various demography and age group.

Population of Tiruchirappalli in 2019:

2014-1 Million

2015-1.15 Million

2016-1.32 Million

2017-1.44 Million

2018-1.53 Million

2019-1.636 Million (estimated)

The population of Tiruchirappalli from the time frame of 2014–18 has been listed above, and it is noticed that the population increases by 0.53 Million in the span of the last 5 years. In terms of average, the population goes up by about 0.106 Million every year. The population of Tiruchirappalli in 2019 is estimated to be 1.53 Million + 0.106 Million = 1.636 Million. So, the population of Tiruchirappalli in the year 2019 as per estimates = 1.636 Million.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Vinay Lohar (2017) Over population is a serious threat to our own existence. The whole world needs to address this issue and not just a few countries. The world's population is increasing mainly due to medical advancements and increases in agricultural productivity. Countries like Brazil, China and India add more to their woes by neglecting substantial increases in their populations.

India is now the home to 1.2 billion. Furthermore, India's population is expected to grow to 1.8 billion before stabilizing around the middle of this century, if sufficient measures are taken. Today, India is stretched to its limit due to overpopulation. 57 billionaires control 70 percent of India's wealth. This economic inequality leads to poverty, lack of free medical assistance, lack of social security and bad living conditions. The issues are even more critical due to the advancements in Artificial Intelligence and Automation. Automation threatens 69 percent job losses, with millions of job losses already occurring in the IT and production sectors. E-commerce has failed to pick up so far due to job cuts and prices that are not as competitive as in the local marketplace.

Rumani Saikia Phukan (2014) states India's strengths in the global world in various fields cannot be ignored, whether in science & technology, medicine and health care, business and industry, military, communication,

entertainment, literature and many more. Experts are hopeful that by increasing public awareness and enlisting strict population control norms by the Government, will definitely lead the way for the country's economic prosperity and control of population. Every nook and corner of India is a clear display of increasing population. Whether you are in a metro station, airport, railway station, road, highway, bus stop, hospital, shopping mall, market, temple, or even in a social/ religious gathering, we see all these places are overcrowded at any time of the day. This is a clear indication of overpopulation in the country.

The unorganized sector of the economy refers to the house-hold based manufacturing activity and small scale and tiny sector of industry. An unorganized sector is one in which there is no stability in profits or gains. Its production is limited and it is confined to limited area. It requires less manpower and investment. The handicrafts, artisan professions, khaki and village industries, such as handloom sector, beedi making, agarbatti making, hand paper manufacture and match box industries etc., can be located in the unorganized sector of the Indian economy.

The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) was established by the Government of India as an advisory body on the informal sector to bring about improvement in the productivity of informal enterprises for generation of large scale employment opportunities on a sustainable basis, particularly in the rural areas. There are policies and programmes of Indian government for the development of unorganized sectors and workers of unorganized sectors. The unorganized workers social security act 2008, the Unorganized workers social security rule 2008, Aam Admi Beemayojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Beemayojana are being discussed here after the unorganized sector of the economy refers to the house-hold based manufacturing activity and small scale and tiny sector of industry. An unorganized sector is one in which there is no stability in profits or gains. Its production is limited and it is confined to limited area. It requires less manpower and investment. The handicrafts, artisan professions, khadi and village industries, such as handloom sector, beedi making, agarbatti making, hand paper manufacture and match box industries etc., can be located in the unorganized sector of the Indian economy.

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4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Gender of the Respondents

Sl. No	Gender of the Respondents	No of the Respondents	Percentage of the Respondents
1	Male	124	62
2	Female	76	38
	Total	200	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 2: Occupation of the Respondents in Unorganized Sector

Sl. No	Particulars	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
1	Street vending(Flowers, banana leaves, fruits, vegetables, juices, non perishable products etc)	60	30
2	Jobs as office assistants, clerks and cleaners etc in offices, factories and industries	34	17
3	Jobs as sales people, clerks and assistants in shopping malls and supermarkets	30	15
4	Jobs in all the wholesale and retail shops	20	10
5	Jobs as assistants and cleaners in educational institutions	10	5
6	Jobs as domestic workers	15	7.5
7	Delivery agents jobs	6	3
8.	Jobs in construction sites	15	7.5
9	Jobs as domestic workers	10	5
	Total	200	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 3: Opinion on the Reasons for Development of Unorganized Sector

Sl. No	Particulars	SA	%	A	%	N	%	DA	%	SDA	%
1	Increase earning of income of middle class and lower class	62	31	62	31	31	15.5	18	9	27	13.5
2	Emergence of illiterate population	56	28	49	24.5	21	10.5	26	13	28	14
3	Changing lifestyle of the working class people	90	45	35	17.5	27	13.5	28	14	20	10
4	Evolving unorganized employment opportunities	53	26.5	53	26.5	26	13	31	15.5	37	18.5
5	Need for readymade products	60	30	65	32.5	21	10.5	19	9.5	35	17.5
6	Need for availability of products at the doorsteps	62	31	71	35.5	21	10.5	22	11	24	12
7	Need for small purchases	65	32.5	61	30.5	24	12	19	9.5	31	15.5
8	Convenient purchasing habits	66	33	63	31.5	22	11	27	13.5	22	11
9	Less job opportunities in formal sector	67	33.5	65	32.5	30	15	16	8	22	11
10	Emerging needs of the population	50	25	72	36	25	12.5	15	7.5	38	19

62% of the respondents agreed the reason, Increased earning of income of middle class and lower class, 52.5s% of the respondents agreed the reason, Emergence of illiterate population; 62.5% of the respondents agreed the reason, Changing lifestyle of the working class people; 53% of the respondents agreed the reason, Evolving unorganized employment opportunities; 63% of the respondents agreed the reason, Need for small purchases; 64.5% of the respondents agreed the

reason, Convenient purchasing habits; 66% of the respondents agreed the reason, Less job opportunities in formal sector; 61% of the respondents agreed the reason, Emerging needs of the population, as the reasons for the development of unorganized sector.

Opinion on the Impact of growing unorganized sector on the society.

Table 4: Benefits

Sl. No.	Particulars	SA	%	A	%	N	%	DA	%	SDA	%	
1	Transformation of lifestyle	35	17.5	42	21	53	26.5	28	14	42	21	200
2	Creation of more job opportunities	44	22	40	20	65	32.5	26	13	25	12.5	200
3	Development of markets	48	24	52	26	55	27.5	24	12	21	10.5	200
4	Development of business	45	22.5	26	13	42	21	42	21	39	19.5	200
5	Availability of more human resources	46	23	32	16	60	30	35	17.5	27	13.5	200
6	Cultural acceptance	52	26	39	19.5	65	32.5	26	13	18	9	200
7	Increase in productive activities	48	24	49	24.5	34	17	33	16.5	36	18	200
8	High speed technological transformation	55	27.5	62	31	44	22	27	13.5	12	6	200
9	Supply of labour for all segments of services	52	26	49	24.5	42	21	26	13	31	15.5	200
10	Development of infrastructure	45	22.5	42	21	50	25	33	16.5	30	15	200

Source: Primary Data

Table 5: Issues of Population Growth

Sl. No.	Particulars	SA	%	A	%	N	%	DA	%	SDA	%	Total
1	Rise in cost of living	51	25.5	60	30	35	17.5	32	16	22	11	200
2	Scarcity in employment opportunities	74	37	56	28	28	14	26	13	16	8	200
3	Migration of labour	65	32.5	64	32	27	13.5	21	10.5	23	11.5	200
4	Less income generations	62	31	55	27.5	33	16.5	25	12.5	25	12.5	200
5	Competition in employment opportunities	75	37.5	56	28	26	13	23	11.5	20	10	200
6	Competition from female population	56	28	75	37.5	25	12.5	26	13	18	9	200
7	More concentration on street vending	65	32.5	53	26.5	12	6	40	20	35	17.5	200
8	Competition in informal sector	69	34.5	59	29.5	15	7.5	27	13.5	30	15	200
9	Scarcity of resources	52	26	64	32	22	11	33	16.5	29	14.5	200
10	Less labour charges	70	35	73	36.5	18	9	24	12	15	7.5	200

Source: Primary Data

Table 6: Opinion on the Effects Felt by unorganized Sector Population

Sl. No.	Particulars	SA		A		N		DA		SDA	
1	Scarcity in rented housing	80	40	40	20	31	15.5	28	14	21	10.5
2	Unhygienic living atmosphere	55	25.5	53	26.5	25	12.5	37	18.5	30	15
3	High cost of commodities due to abundant demand	54	27	74	37	22	11	26	13	24	12
4	High usage of electricity, water and place	58	28	54	27	34	17	30	15	24	12
5	Scarcity in the place allotment for vendors	60	30	64	32	42	21	20	10	14	7
6	High traffic disturbances	75	37.5	58	28	18	9	29	14.5	20	10
7	High crowd in transportation	82	41	66	33	26	13	12	6	14	7
8	Health hazards	62	31	56	28	36	18	26	13	20	10
9	Life style changes	82	41	51	25.5	31	15.5	18	9	18	9
10	Non availability of high tech population	49	24.5	54	27	24	12	33	16.5	40	20
11	Less supply of organized population	62	31	56	28	16	8	38	18	44	22
12	Stagnant growth of money to one group of people	86	43	56	28	26	13	20	10	12	6

Source: Primary Data

Table 7: Association between Gender of the Respondents and the Job Opportunities

Sl. No	Particulars	No of Respondents	Male	Female
1	Street vending(Flowers, banana leaves, fruits, vegetables, juices, non perishable products etc	60	35	25
2	Jobs as office assistants, clerks and cleaners etc in offices, factories and industries	34	34	0
3	Jobs as sales people, clerks and assistants in shopping malls and supermarkets	30	12	18
4	Jobs in all the wholesale and retail shops	20	12	8
5	Jobs as assistants and cleaners in educational institutions	10	5	5
6	Jobs as domestic workers	15	2	13
7	Delivery agents jobs	6	6	0
8	Jobs in construction sites	25	18	7
	Total	200	124	76

Source: Primary Data

Hypothesis

H₁: There is a significant association between the gender of the respondents and the job opportunities in the unorganized sector

H₀: There is no association between the gender of the respondents and the job opportunities in the unorganized sector

TEST: chi-square test chi-square = 47.8 degrees of freedom = 7probability = 0.000

Asp< 05, there is no association between the gender of the respondents and the job opportunities in the unorganized sector. Hence, the null hypothesis been rejected.

Measures Taken by the Government

The Government has undertaken many policies for the better living of the people in the unorganised sector like National Policy on Skill Development, Safety, Health and Environment at Work Place, National policy on HIV AIDS, National Child Labour Policy etc. The National Commission for Enterprises in the Un-organised Sector (NCEUS) was setup by the Government as an advisory body to recommend measures considered necessary for enhancing the competitiveness of the unorganised sector in the emerging global environment and generation of large scale employment opportunities on a sustainable basis.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Though the government has undertaken enormous measures for the wellbeing of the workers in the unorganized sector for their sustainability, the natural element on the growing population must be considered the economists of the populated countries. The Human Resource Management is one of the key factors, which has to be fine tuned for the future of country and the world.

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